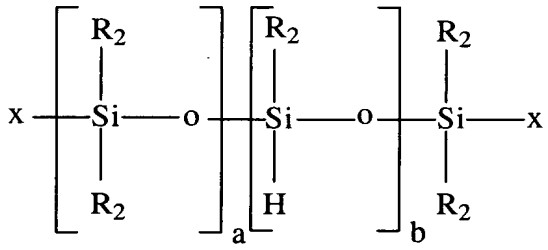
22. (Amended) Process for the preparation of a nonturbid, functionalized silicone oil of stable viscosity by hydrosilylation of a polyorganohydrosiloxane with synthons wherein:

(1) the synthons hydrosilylated with the polyorganohydrosiloxane are different or identical, comprising at least one hydrocarbon-comprising ring in which is included at least one oxygen atom,

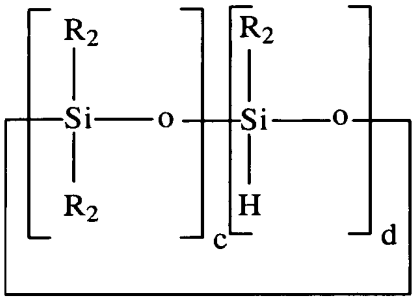
(2) said hydrosilylation reaction is carried out in the presence of a heterogeneous catalytic composition comprising a metal selected from the group consisting of cobalt, rhodium, ruthenium, platinum and nickel deposited on an inert support, said inert support selected from the group consisting of carbon black, charcoal, alumina, silicate and barium oxide, and

(3) the polyorganohydrosiloxane is linear or cyclic and has the mean formulae:



(XVI)

and/or



(XVII)

in which:

E'

- the symbols R_2 are identical or different and correspond to a monovalent hydrocarbon-comprising radical chosen from the phenyl radical and linear or branched alkyl radicals having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms;
- the symbols x are identical or different and correspond to a monovalent radical chosen from R_2, a hydrogen atom, a methoxy radical and an ethoxy radical;
- a and b are integers or fractions, such that:

  - $0 < a \leq 200$,

  - $0 \leq b < 200$,

  - and at least one of the two X groups corresponds to the hydrogen radical if $b = 0$,

  - $5 < a + b \leq 200$;

- c and d are integers or fractions, such that:

  - $0 < c < 5$,

E'

$-1 < d < 10,$

$-3 < a + b < 10.$

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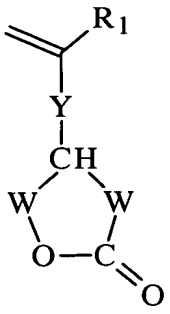
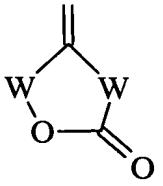
24. (Amended) Process according to claim 22, wherein the synthons comprise at least one hydrocarbon-comprising ring in which is included an oxygen atom, the synthons having the formula:

■ (1)



(I)

and/or



(II)

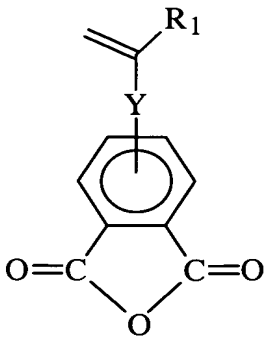
E2

in which:

■ the symbols W are identical or different and correspond to a divalent hydrocarbon-comprising radical comprising linear or branched alkylene radicals having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, it being possible for one of the symbols W to be a free valency;

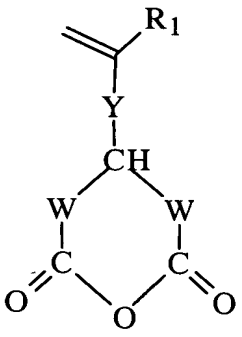
■ the symbol Y corresponds to a free valency or a divalent radical comprising linear or branched alkylene radicals having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms which can comprise a heteroatom;

- the symbol R_1 corresponds to a hydrogen atom or monovalent hydrocarbon-comprising radical comprising linear or branched alkyl radicals having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms;
- (2)



(III)

and/or

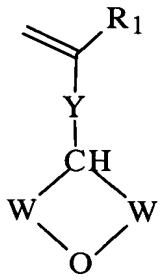


(IV)

in which:

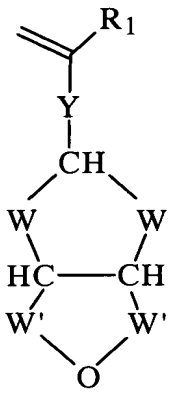
- the symbols W are identical or different and correspond to a divalent hydrocarbon-comprising radical comprising linear or branched alkylene radicals having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, it being possible for one of the symbols W to be a free valency;
- the symbol Y corresponds to a free valency or a divalent radical comprising linear or branched alkylene radicals having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms which can comprise a heteroatom;
- the symbol R_1 corresponds to a hydrogen atom or monovalent hydrocarbon-comprising radical comprising linear or branched alkyl radicals having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms;

■ (3)



(V)

and/or



(VI)

in which:

E2

■ the symbols W are identical or different and correspond to a divalent hydrocarbon-comprising radical comprising linear or branched alkylene radicals having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms which can comprise at least one hydroxyl functional group, it being possible for one of the symbols W to be a free valency for (V) and it being possible for both symbols W simultaneously to be a free valency for (VI);

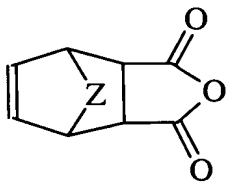
■ the symbols W' are identical or different and correspond to a divalent hydrocarbon-comprising radical comprising linear or branched alkylene radicals having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms, it being possible for at least one of the symbols W' to be a free valency;

■ the symbol Y corresponds to a free valency or a divalent radical comprising linear or branched alkylene radicals having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms which can comprise a heteroatom;

- the symbol R_1 corresponds to a hydrogen atom or monovalent hydrocarbon-comprising radical comprising linear or branched alkyl radicals having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms; and

- (4)

E2



(VII)

in which:

- the symbol Z corresponds to a divalent radical comprising a carbon atom or a heteroatom.

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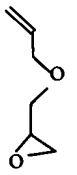
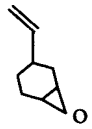
27. (Amended) Process according to claim 24, wherein the synthon has the formula:

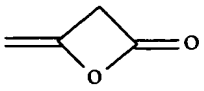
E3



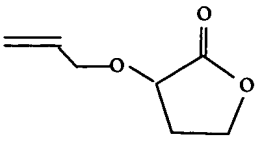
(VII),



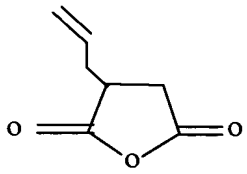
(IX),



(X),

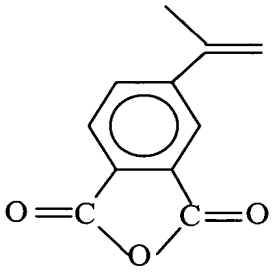


(XI),

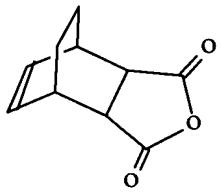


(XII),

E3

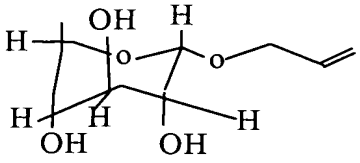


(XIII),



(XIV)

or



(XV).

E4

38. (Amended) A process of the preparation of varnishes, inks and/or coatings comprising forming a varnish, ink and/or coating from components comprising the silicone oil according to claim 34.

40. (Amended) Process according to claim 39, wherein the polyorganohydrosiloxane and the synthon react in the reaction mixture in the absence of solvent.

41. (Amended) A process for the preparation of functionalized silicone oils which are stable and nonturbid, comprising providing a heterogeneous catalytic composition comprising a metal selected from the group consisting of cobalt, rhodium, ruthenium, platinum and nickel deposited on an inert support, said inert support being selected from the group consisting of carbon black, charcoal, alumina, silicate and barium oxide and hydrosilylating a polyorganohydrosiloxane with synthons in the presence of the catalytic composition.